

made prisoners of the women and children. And Congress knew that, and instead of protecting us by pressure of the white people--public sentiment, you might say--they pass that law, same day--March 3--that our agreement was sanctioned by Act of Congress. And the first thing that popped up was sixty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars (\$67,500) were paid for the Secretary of the Interior on depredation claims against the tribe. But that Sand Creek Massacre of November 29, 1864, committed by John M. Chivington, a Methodist preacher--after the Civil War--where he attacked the harmless Indians--you might a safe, peaceful camp--we contend the claim of all those who were killed. Made widows or made orphans. Our study of that proved to be just about thirty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars (\$39,500)--was the total settlement--supposed to have been settled by the government--which we always disapprove and do disapprove now. Because of the terms that was understood that the government would see to it that the ponies that were lost and killed and taken would be replaced, and the lodges, and the lives of the chiefs and families--would be compensated to the heirs. Which never took place. The government's fake reports prove that there was inadequate payment made, totalling to \$39,500. It should have been three or four times more than that. (What report of the government?)

The government reported that. What they had been settled for all those damages that went to the tribe by this Chivington's troops--this massacre of the Cheyennes. All that was fraud. I studied all that. So in our prosecution against the government in our claims for Oklahoma--this portion of our claims--that's where we got that fifteen million. However, it didn't specify depredations or nothing--just the committee of the Council here--I was not on the Council--but they compromised. So we only got fifteen million when we should have got about twenty-five and twenty-six million dollars. Including the depredation claims--refund of the false depredation claims--and the killing of our Indians in Colorado Territory. So all that has been back--the old chiefs said, "We don't trust them no more." Just this last fall when we went to Medicine Lodge (Celebration held October, 1967), we Arapahoes felt all right about going up there, but at